Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1806. [No. 1759.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of *Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.*
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

For Freight or Charter,
To the West-Indies or a Port on the Continent,
The Sloop Lydia,
Capt. HEWES;

Burthen about 850 barrels, is nearly a new vessel, sails well, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. Apply to

Lawrason and Fowle.

November 4. d

Just Received,
By the schooner *Betsey*, and
FOR SALE,
75,000 lbs. COFFEE,
10 barrels and tierces of SUGAR, and
2 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent,
A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,
On the west side of Fairfax street, nearly opposite to Rickett and Newton's. It will accommodate a family, and a good grocery store. There is a shed sufficient to hold 4,000 bbls. flour.

E. J.

September 2 dtf

Wanted to Purchase,
A NEGRO SERVANT, who has been accustomed to wait in a family, and can be well recommended.—*Enquire of the Printer.*

November 10. d

Wanted to Purchase,
A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north end of the town, to bind on the river or nearly so. d

Apply to the Printer.

September 23. d

Wants a Situation in Business,
A YOUNG MAN, of respectable connections, who writes a good hand. For further particulars

Enquire of the Printer.

July 10.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
A NEGRO MAN, steady and honest, and accustomed to horses.

Apply to the Printer.

July 30. d

Fresh Teas,
Of a *superior quality*, in small lead canisters, and by the pound—
Just received and for Sale, by
TUNIS CRAVEN.

Nov. 1. d

A MILLER WANTED.
One who can come well recommended will find employment by applying to the subscriber in Alexandria.

E. JANNEY.

9th mo. 29th, 1806.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
100 hhds. Maryland Tobacco.

Oct. 18. WILLIAM HODGSON.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,
To be had, wholesale and retail, of the patentee next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

July 3 RICHARD HORWELL.

Robert Gray,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A large supply of SLATES, of an excellent quality,
For sale by the dozen or single.

November 6.

For Liverpool,

The staunch, good Ship
Enterprize,
CAPTAIN COLCORD;
Sails fast, about twenty-six hundred barrels burthen—will take freight on moderate terms. Advances made on consignment to Messrs. Logan, Lenox and Co.

William Hodgson.

November 3. d

JAMES ANDERSON
Has just received, and offers for Sale,
3000 *weight excellent BUTTER*,
In small firkins, suitable for family use.

November 5 d

RECEIVED,
By the William and John, captain Woodhouse, from Liverpool, and for sale by
Lawrason & Fowle,
12 bales KENDALL COTTONS.
6 do. Blue and mixed PLAINS.

The above goods were purchased from the manufactory, are well chosen, and will be sold on liberal terms.

November 5 d

JUST IMPORTED
In the brig Rebecca, from Oporto,
A few quarter casks Port Wine,
Of a superior quality, and for sale by
James Nutt & Co.

Oct. 27. At their Store on King-Street.

Just received from the Havana, and for sale by the subscriber,
A consignment of SEGARS, of the very first quality.

A. C. CAZENOVE.

October 23, d

Wants a Place,
In a Counting-House, Wholesale or Retail Store, a Young Man, who writes and speaks English, French and German. A line, addressed to N. N. and left at this office, will be duly attended to.

November 5. a

Just Received,
Per ship Enterprize, Capt. Colcord, from Liverpool, laying at Merchants wharf,
AND FOR SALE,
A CARGO OF SALT,
Consisting of
500 sacks Liverpool stored,
5000 bushels do. coarse.
For terms apply to
William Hodgson.

November 3. d.

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,
The large commodious well-built three story *BRICK WAREHOUSE* on King-street occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—Apply to

James Patton.

October 20. d

20,000 weight Green Coffee,
JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale, by
Mordecai Miller.

August 14. d

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
27 hogsheads Jamaica rum, 4th proof
20 do. St. Croix do. 3d do.
10 do. N. Eng. do.
10 pipes Holland gin
4 do. American do. of superior qual.
2 do. L. P. Madeira wine } *of excellent*
2 do. L. M. do. do. } *qual. warranted pure.*
4 quarter casks do. do. }
3 do. Marsalla wine
20 bbls. prime beef—Connecticut inspec.
30 do. prime pork—New Jersey do.
10 boxes mould candles
25 do. English white soap—very dry
2 chests hyson-skin tea
300 bushels St. Ubes salt.

Wadsworth and Butler,
Union, between King and Prince-street.

October 18.

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18 hhds. SUGAR of good quality,
33 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

July 26.

8000 bushels Salt,
Just received and for Sale by
Wadsworth and Butler.

November 10. d

The Subscriber
Informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has now open, and for sale in the house lately occupied by Mr. A. C. Cazenove, on Fairfax, between King and Prince Streets, a handsome assortment of
GOODS,
of this fall's importation—
—CONSISTING OF—
Superfine, Fine, and Forrest } *Cloths.*
Cassimeres, Waistcoatings,
Manchestry,
Plains and Kerseys,
Halfticks and Napt Cottons,
Napt Frizes and Flushings,
Blue and grey Coatings,
Ladies superfine Coatings,
A handsome choice of Flannels,
Rose and striped Blankets,
Scarlet Cardinals,
Calicoes, Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Printed Counterpanes,
Irish Linens and Dowlasses,
Russia Sheetings and striped Bedticks,
Brown and white Platillas,
White and brown Rolls,
Burboon Gurrahs,
Mammoodies,
Shoes,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Pins, Needles, Buttons, and a good choice of taylors Silks Twist and Threads—All of which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for ready money. He hopes to meet with that encouragement his attention to business may seem to merit from a generous public.

Thomas B. Dyer.

N. B. He will rent the store house, kitchen and granery at Broad Creek, in Maryland, (holding an unexpired lease for the same) with the Lot of Ground thereto attached, containing a number of excellent apple trees—the ground equal to any for a garden—It is also an excellent stand for a tavern or blacksmith shop, either of which would be immensely profitable, if conducted and supplied in a proper manner. The terms will be made easy by early application as above.

November 5. dtf

FOR RENT,
The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25. d

District of Columbia County of Alexandria, *ff.*
July Term, 1806.

Thomas Tunno, Robinson and Hartshorne, and William Taylor, *complainants.*
vs.
Robert T. Hooe, James H. Hooe, and John Muncaster, trading under the firm of R.T. Hooe, & Co. and John and Bennett Forbes, Alexander Henderson, jun. and John M'Iver, *defendants.*
} *In Chancery.*

THE defendants Alexander Henderson, jun. and John and Bennett Forbes, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendants Alexander Henderson, junior and John and Bennett Forbes, are not inhabitants of this district, on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, *it is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November term next and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in Alexandria for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, cc.

September 26. d2m

DR. REES'S
CYCLOPÆDIA,
VOL. 2d. PART 1st.
Just received by ROBERT GRAY, and for Sale, at his Book Store, in King-street.

November 4.

NOTICE.
THE CREDITORS of *Hebert B. Jameson* are requested to meet on Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, at Mott's tavern, on business where they are all concerned.

November 18. d4t

Malaga Wine.
60 quarter-casks of the best quality *Mountain Wine*, for sale by

John G. Ladd.

November 19. d

For Liverpool—direct,

The Ship
LEONIDAS,
Capt. *M'Kenzie*;
Will sail in all this month. For passage only, having excellent accommodations, apply on board or to

James Patton.

November 18. d

Tanner's Oil.
A few barrels of *Tanner's Oil*, for sale by
Lawrason and Fowle,
Who have also now Landing,
6 Puncheons Grenada Rum,
Barrels, half barrels, kits New Beef,
30 Boxes Cod-fish.

Nov. 15. d

Liverpool Salt, afloat.
450 hogsheads coarse Liverpool Salt, on board the brig Comet, Capt. Grow, from Portland, and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle:
Who have also landing from said Brig,
80 barrels New-England Rum,
52 do. Tanners Oil,
150 boxes Brown Soap.

November 17. d

PUBLIC NOTICE.
BY virtue of a deed of trust made by Robert Smith to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt due to Henry Tancott, will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Saturday, the 6th of December next, a HOUSE and LOT, on Fairfax-street, nearly opposite Mr. Joseph Dean's. The lot fronts 30 feet on the street, and extends back 123 feet 6 inches—the house is a frame, 2 stories, completely finished, [except painting] with a kitchen adjoining. The sale will take place between the hours of two and four o'clock in the evening, on the premises

Robert Mofs.

November 17.

Bank of Potomac,
Alexandria, Nov. 7, 1806.
NOTICE is hereby given the Stockholders in the Bank of Potomac, that a dividend of three and an half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock, for the last half year, which will be paid them or their legal representatives, on Tuesday next the 11th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
Charles Page, *Cashier.*

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Second Notice.
SUCH of the creditors of *John Hickman and Co.* late of Alexandria, as have come into the terms upon which the said John Hickman and Co. surrendered their property to the use of their creditors, are required to attend, in person, with, or to transmit the evidence of their debts against the said Hickman and Co. duly proved, to the subscriber, residing in Alexandria, on or before the 10th day of July next, to enable the subscriber to make a small dividend among the creditors of a sum of money in the hands of one of the creditors residing in Alexandria.

The interest upon the debts to be calculated to the 31st of May, 1796, the time when the said John Hickman and Co. surrendered up their property.

George Clementson.

June 7.

N. B. The postage of letters to be paid.

THE above Dividend is postponed in consequence of several creditors not having come forward with their accounts. This is therefore to give notice, that in fifteen days from this date, I am required to make a dividend, and all those whose claims are not handed in, properly proven, on or before that time will be excluded the benefit of said dividend.

GEORGE CLEMENTSON.

November 6 eo

☞ CASH, and the highest price given for Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

From London papers received at the office of the Political and Commercial Register.

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE.

The following is the remarkable Act of Confederation of the RHENISH LEAGUE correctly in detail, an abstract of which was given in the STAR of Monday last:—

(CONCLUDED.)

The grand duke of Berg, over the lordships of Limburg Styrum, Bruggs, Hardenberg, Gimhorn and Neustadt, Wildenberg; the counties of Homburg, Bentheim, Steinfurt and Horstmarn, the possessions of the duke of Looz, the counties of Siegen, Killenburg (the manors of Werheim and Burgach excepted) over Stadamart the lordships Westerburg, Schadeck and Beilstein, and, the properly so called, part of Runkel, on the right bank of the Lahn. In order to establish a communication between Cleves and the above named possessions, the grand duke shall have a free passage throughout the states of the prince of Salm.

His highness the grand duke of Darmstadt over the lordships of Breuberg, Haibach, the manor of Habitzheim, county of Erbach, lordship of Illenstadt, a part of the county of Konigsheim, which is possessed by the prince of Stolberg Gedern; over the possessions of the baron of Riedesel, that are included in, or lie contiguous to, his states, namely, the jurisdictions of Lauserbach, Stockhausen, Mort and Truenstern; the possessions of the princes and counts of Solms, in Wetterau, exclusive of the manors of Hohen-Solms, Braussels and Greifenstein; lastly the counties Wittgenstein and Berleburg, and the manor of Hessen-Homburg, which is in possession of the line of that name.

His most serene eminence (Durchlauchtige Eminenz) the prince primate, over the possessions of the princes and counts of Lowenstein Wertheim, on the right bank of the Maine, and over the county of Rheineck.

Nassau Usingen and Nassau Wellburg, over the manors of Diersdorf, Altenwied, Neursburgh, and the part of the county of Bassenburgh, which belongs to the prince of Wied-Runkel, over the counties of Neuweid and Holzapfel, the lordship of Schomberg, the county of Diez and its dependencies, over that part of the village of Metzfelden, which appertains to the prince of Nassau-Fulda, the manors of Werheim and Balbuch, that part of the lordship of Runkel situated on the left bank of the Lahn, over the knightdoms of Kransberg, and lastly over the manors of Solme Brassels, Hohen Solms and Greifenstein.

The prince of Hohenzollern-Sidgmaringen over Trochtelfingen, Jungenan, Strasbergh, manor Ostrach, and the part of the lordship of Moeskrach which lies on the left bank of the Danube.

Salm Kyrburg over the lordship of Gehmen.

Isenburg-Burstein, over the possessions of the count of Isenburg Budingen, Wechtersbach and Mehrholz, without any pretensions on the part of the branch in the present possession being urged against him.

Ahrenberg over the county of Dulmen.

XXV. The members of the confederation shall take the sovereignty of the imperial knightdoms included within their boundaries. Such of these lands as lie between the states of two of the confederates, shall be, with respect to the sovereignty, partitioned as exactly as possible between them, that no misunderstanding with respect to the sovereignty may arise.

XXVI. The rights of sovereignty consist in exercising the legislation, superior jurisdiction, administration of justice, military conscription, or recruiting and levying taxes.

XXVII. The present reigning princes or counts shall enjoy as patrimonial or private property all the domains they at present occupy as well as all the rights of manor and entail that do not essentially appertain to the sovereignty, namely, the right of superior and inferior administration of justice in common and criminal cases, tenths, patronage and other rights, with the revenues therefrom accruing. Their domains and chattles, as far as relates to the taxes, shall be annexed to the prince of that house under whose sovereignty they come, or if no prince of the house be in possession of immoveable property, in that case they shall be put upon an equality with the domains of princes of the most privileged class. Those domains cannot be sold or given to any prince out of the confederation, without being first offered to the prince under whose sovereignty they are placed.

XXVIII. In penal cases the now reigning princes and counts, and their heirs, shall preserve their present privileges of trial. They shall be tried by their peers. Their fortune shall not in any event be confiscated, but the revenues may, during the life time of the criminal, be sequestrated.

XXIX. The confederate states shall contribute to payment of the debts of their circle as well for their old as their new possessions. The debts of the circle of Suabia shall be put to the account of the kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, he grand duke of Baden, the princes of Hohenzollern, Hechingen and Siegmaringen, the prince of Lichtenstein, and prince of Leyen, in proportion to their respective possessions in Suabia.

XXX. The proper debts of a prince or count who falls under the sovereigny of another state, shall be defrayed by the said state conjointly with the now reigning prince in the proportion of the revenues which that state shall require, and of the part which by the present treaty is alloted to attach to the attributes of the present sovereigns.

XXXI. The present reigning princes or counts may determine the place of their residence where they will. Where they reside in the dominions of a member or ally of the confederation, or in any of the possessions which they hold out of the territory of the confederation, they may draw their rents or capitals without paying any tax whatever on them.

XXXII. Those persons who hold places in the administration of the countries which hereby come under the sovereignty of the confederates, and who shall not be retained by the new sovereign, shall receive a pension according to the situation they have held.

XXXIII. The members of military or religious orders who shall lose their incomes, or whose common property shall be secularised, shall receive during life a yearly stipend proportioned to their former income, their dignity and their age, and which shall be secured upon the goods of the revenues, of which they were in the enjoyment.

XXXIV. The confederates renounce reciprocally, for themselves and their posterity, all claims which they might have upon the possession of other members of the confederation, the eventual right of succession alone excepted, and this only in the event of the family having died out, which now is in possession of the territories, and objects to which such a right might be advanced.

XXXV. Between the emperor of the French and the confederate states, federatively and individually there shall be an alliance, by virtue of which every continental war in which one or either parties shall be engaged shall be common to all.

XXXVI. In the event of any foreign or neighboring power making preparations for war, the contracting parties, in order to prevent surprise, shall upon the requisition of the minister of one of them at the assembly of the league in Frankfort, arm also. And as the contingent of the allies is subdivided into four parts, the assembly shall decide how many of those shall be called into activity. The armament, however, shall only take place upon the summons of the emperor to each of the contracting parties.

XXXVII. His majesty the king of Bavaria binds himself to fortify Augsburg and Lindau, in the first of these places to form and maintain artillery establishments, and in the second to keep a quantity of muskets and ammunition sufficient for a reserve, as well as a baking establishment at Augsburg, sufficient to supply the armies without delay in the event of war.

XXXVIII. The contingent of each is determined as follows:

France	200,000 men
Bavaria	30 000
Wirtemberg	12 000
Baden	8 000
Berg	5.000
Darmstadt	4 000
Nassau, Hohenzollern and others	4,000

XXXIX. The contracting parties will admit of the accession of other German princes and states in all cases where their union with the confederation may be found consistent with the general interest.

XL. The ratification of the present treaty shall be exchanged between the contracting parties, on the twenty-fifth of July, at Munich.

Done at Paris, July 12, 1806.

104 packages now landing from the ship Hero, capt. Cole, from Bremen, which will be sold on moderate terms, by

Robert Young.

ASSEMBLY
OF THE JEWS IN PARIS.

PARIS, Sept. 11.

The German Papers, having most strangely perverted the answers given by the Synod of the Jews convened in Paris, more particularly those given to the third and sixth questions, we have to gratify a number of our subscribers republished all the answers, as we have obtained them from a well informed correspondent.

(Journal des Commerce.)

1st *Question.*—Is a plurality of wives permitted to the Jews?

Ans.—It is not lawful for the Jews to take more than one wife. They generally comply with the laws of the European states in which they reside, and those forbidding polygamy, the Jews comply with those laws.

Moses did not expressly command to marry more than one, neither did he forbid it. It would appear that taking it for granted that such a thing would happen, he regulates the portions of children of different wives. Although polygamy was tolerated in the East, the ancients proscribe to the Jews not to marry more than one woman, unless their substance afforded the means of providing for more, & their issue. It was different in the west, where desirous of conforming to the usages of the nations among which they settled, the Jews generally renounced polygamy. Some few individuals however still following that practice, a Synod was convened at Worms in the 11th century, in which the Rabbi Guershon presided, composed of 100 Rabbies. This assembly pronounced an anathema against every Israelite, who should thereafter marry more than one woman; this prohibition, seconded by the influence of European manners and laws, has been obeyed ever since.

2d *Question.*—Does the religion of the Jews admit of divorce? Is such a divorce considered as conclusive, when at variance with the laws of France?

Ans.—Divorce is allowed by the law of Moses, but it is not valid unless previously decided by the tribunals according to the laws of France. Submission to the laws of the Prince is the first duty of all Jews, and if it is a fundamental maxim adopted among them, that in whatever relates to civil and political concerns, the laws of the state shall be paramount. Before they enjoyed in France the same rights as other citizens, and when by special acts of the state, which permitted them to govern themselves in conformity with their religious customs, they had the liberty of divorcing their wives; it was however very rarely used.—Since the revolution they have entirely conformed to the French laws; and when admitted to the rights of citizenship, the Rabbies and principal Jews of France appeared before the local municipalities, and took the oath, strictly to conform in all things to the laws of France, and to have no other rule in the adjustment of their civil concerns. Thus they can no longer consider divorce pronounced by their rabbies as valid, since to be so it must be previously pronounced by the civil tribunals of the state.

Inasmuch as the Rabbies, by a decree of the Consuls, were forbidden to administer the marriage ceremony, unless the parties could shew that they were previously married by a municipal officer, so also they cannot pronounce divorce unless previously pronounced by the civil authority. If even this decree did not decide the point, the sentence of the Rabbies would not be valid, as the law in regard to civil concerns would be superior, to which either of the parties would have the right of appealing; from all which it results that the sentence of the Rabbi, without the sanction of the civil law, cannot be valid.—And it is further evident, that since the Jews marry before the civil magistrate, that no Jew, who respects his religion, can repudiate his wife, unless by double divorce, and on which account it is asserted that the law of Moses is perfectly conformable to the civil law.

Question 3.—May a Jewess marry a Christian, or a Christian woman marry a Jew? or does their law allow them only to marry among themselves?

Answer. The laws do not say, that a Jewess shall not marry a christian, nor a christian woman a Jew; neither does it declare that the Jews can only marry among themselves. The law forbids only marriages with the seven Canaanean nations, with Amon Moab, and the Egyptians. The prohibition with the seven nations is absolute, that respecting Amon and Moab is according to the laws of the Talmud, confined to the men and not to the women, but it is believed that the latter ought to have embraced the Jewish religion. The law concerning the Egyptians is confined to the third generation. The prohibition is strictly applicable to the nations who worship idols. The Talmud declares formally, that the modern nations are not idolaters, seeing that they, as we do, worship the Lord God of heaven and earth, hence many marriages have taken place between Jews and Christians, in France, Spain and Germany. These marriages were permitted or prohibited by the princes in whose kingdoms or states the Jews resided; some such marriages are to be found in France at present, yet we cannot conceal that these marriages are against the opinion of the rabbies; according to their tenets it is held that in the acceptance of the Talmud, a marriage requires religious ceremonies called Kidduchin, and the nuptial blessings, and as a marriage is valid in point of religion, if the said ceremonies are not performed, it is evident that no such marriage can take place between two individuals who should not both consider the said ceremony sacred, in which case they might separate again without being under the necessity of applying to their church for divorce. They would be considered as civilly, but not religiously married. Such is the opinion of the rabbies, members of the assembly, and they would in general be not more inclined to celebrate the nuptials of a Christian woman with a Jew, or of a Jewess, than the Roman Catholic priests would be disposed to consecrate such a marriage.

The rabbies however confess that a Jew who marries a Christian woman does not therefore cease to be a Jew in the opinion of his co-religionists, the same as he who marries a Jewess civilly and not according to the precepts of the religion.

Question 4. Do the Jews consider Frenchmen as brothers, or as foreigners?

Answer. The Jews consider Frenchmen as brothers, and not as foreigners, and which mode of considering them is in conformity with the principles of the law of Moses.

At the time when the Israelites existed as a nation, their legislator prescribed to them, to love the stranger as their brother, "Remember, said he to them, that you have been strangers in Egypt." Respect and kindness towards strangers are not only recommended by Moses, as a mere practical duty of social morality, but commanded by God himself: "When getting in your harvest, said he to them, do not go back to gather the gleanings, leave them for poor strangers, and the widow, do not ill treat the stranger, do him no injury, love him and give him bread, supply him with clothes, if he want, I am the Everlasting, your God, the Everlasting lover of strangers."

To these sentiments of benevolence Moses adds, the love of mankind in general. "Love thy equal as thyself," David also expresses himself, "The Lord our God is all goodness, his mercy extends over all his works."

A Talmadist says, "we are obliged to love as brothers, to visit the sick, to bury the dead, and to assist the poor of the stranger, the same as if they were Israelites, whatever may be their opinions.—There is in truth no act which a true Israelite ought not to perform to a stranger." His principles are, to forsake idolatry, not to blaspheme, not to commit adultry, not to kill or wound a fellow creature, not to rob, nor deceive, and to maintain justice. All our principles therefore make it a duty for us to love the French as brothers.

A pagan once required of the Rabbi Hille, information respecting the Jewish religion, and to be briefly informed of its principles. He received the following reply: "Do not to thy fellow creature that which thou would not should be done unto thee." This is true religion, the rest is but consequence. A religion which prescribes to love the stranger, which recommends the practice of all the social virtues, enjoins us to love a fellow citizen as a brother. How can we consider them otherwise? we inhabit the same soil, we are ruled and protected by the same government, enjoy the same privileges, and fulfill the same duties.

There is between the Jew and the Christian another tie on the former, effacing the recollection of any difference in religion; that of gratitude, inspired by a free tolerance of our religion, which in addition to other favors, has acquired such force that we cannot avoid joining our destiny with that of France. Yes, France is our native country, and Frenchmen are our brothers. This glorious title, while it gives us more estimation in our own minds, is a pledge that we shall never cease to deserve it.

Quest. 5. What are the relations which the law prescribes to those French who are not of the Jewish creed?

Ans. The relations are the same as from one Jew to another. We acknowledge no other difference but that of worshipping God, each in his own, and we believe this differing does not displease the God of Heaven and earth. The answer to the preceding question shews the relations which the law of Moses, the Talmud, prescribe to us with the French of our religion. And now since the Jews are no more a distinct nation, and since they enjoy the advantage of being incorporated into the great nation, which they consider as a political redemption, it is impossible

that a Jew can consider a Frenchman who is not of his religion, different from one of his religion.

Quest. 6. Do the Jews who are born in France, and who are treated by the law as French citizens, consider France as their native country, and are they obliged to defend her?

Ans. Men who have adopted a country in which they have resided during several generations, who under the restraints of particular laws which abridged their civil rights, and who had affection enough for that country to prefer the misfortune of not partaking the rights and privileges of the other citizens, to that of leaving her, cannot now consider themselves in France but as Frenchmen. The obligation of defending her appears to them a duty both honorable and natural. Jeremiah, chap. 29, "tells the Jews to consider Babylon as their native country, although they were to remain there but seventy years. He recommends to them to clear the land, to build houses, to sow and plant." They followed his advice in such a manner, that Esdras, chap. 1, says "that when Cyrus gave them leave to return to Jerusalem, in order to rebuild the second temple, no more than 40,360 left Babylon, and that these were chiefly *proletaire*, all the rich having remained in that city" The love of the Jews for their country, is a feeling so natural and so ardent, and so much unconnected with their religious faith, that a French Jew when in England, although in the midst of other Jews, considers himself a stranger, and that the same takes place when an English Jew comes to France. This feeling prevails so much against the spirit of the religion, that French Jews have been seen in the late wars fighting to the utmost against German Jews, who were opposed to them. A great number of them bear honorable scars, and have given in the field glorious proofs of their valour.

Quest. 7. How are the Rabbies appointed?

Ans. Since the revolution, in all places where the Jews are sufficient in number to support a Rabbi, he is chosen by the heads of families, who examine into his morality and capacity.

Quest. 8. What jurisdiction of police had the Rabbies over the Jews? Have they any judiciary jurisdiction among themselves.

Ans. The Rabbies have no jurisdiction of police over the Jews. The term Rabbi is found no where in the law of Moses, nor did it exist in the time of the first temple —the first mention of Rabbi is to be found towards the end of the second temple.—The Jews were governed in those days by Sanhedrins or tribunals. There was one superior tribunal called the Grand Sanhedrin, which held its sittings in Jerusalem, and was composed of seventy one judges —There were inferior tribunals for police and civil affairs, these were composed of three judges, and there was another tribunal composed of twenty three judges, which determined matters of more importance and were called the inferior Sanhedrins. The term of Rabbi is noticed for the first terms in the *Misne* and *Talmud* and is there used to denote a Doctor of Laws, hence a man who was learned was commonly called Rabbi. After being dispersed the Israelites formed small communities in those places where they were permitted to settle, and there a Rabbi, assisted by two doctors, called Besdins, formed a tribunal and decided matters relative to the Jews. The Rabbi was president and the doctors judges or assistants. These tribunals however were at all times, held under the permission and pleasure of the government under which they lived, that is they had no independent judiciary.

None of those tribunals of Rabbies are to be found at this time in France or Italy since the Revolution. The Jews after that epoch became citizens, and conformed themselves in all things to the laws of the state.

The functions of the Rabbies in the places where they are established, are confined to the duties of preaching, celebrating marriages and pronouncing divorces —In places where there is no Rabbi, any Jew learned in his religion, may agreeable to the law consecrate a marriage, without the assistance of a Rabbi, which is an inconsistency, the evil consequences of which ought to be remedied, by extending the prohibition of the Rabbies made by the arrette of the Consuls to every other person who shall be applied to, to consecrate a marriage. As for what concerns the judiciary police among themselves, they can have none since there is no constituted ecclesiastical hierarchy, nor any subordination of religious functions.

[*To be continued.*]

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, November 16.

The ship New Guide, captain Hall, in 48 days from Liverpool, was below last evening when this paper was put to press. The passengers came up in the pilot boat Throne, but brought no newspapers or letters. They inform us that she sailed on the 28th of September, and has on board London papers to the 26th. We shall probably receive these papers in the course of this morning. In the meanwhile we can assure the readers of the Mercantile Advertiser that no political movement of consequence had taken place since the date of our former advices. The death of Mr. Fox has occasioned some new arrangements in the British ministry. Lord Howick succeeds that illustrious statesman as minister for foreign affairs; and Mr. Thomas Grenville fills the office of first lord of the admiralty, rendered vacant by his lordship's promotion. No other changes have come to our knowledge.

Of lord Lauderdale the London papers cannot afford us any information: we know he was in Paris on the 25th of September. But the passengers in the New Guide mention it, as a prevailing opinion in England that peace would not be the result of his mission.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, November 20.

We have the satisfaction of confirming the information of the Spanish forces having *crossed the Sabine*. Advices, dated October the 5th, have been received from general Wilkinson, who was then stationed on this side of the Sabine. Previously to leaving Natchitoches he had informed governor Cordero, that in compliance with his duty, he should be obliged to attack the Spanish troops, unless they retired beyond that river. Not having received a satisfactory answer from the governor, the American army was advanced about twenty miles beyond Natchitoches, when the Spanish forces crossed the Sabine. Propositions of accommodation, founded on the agreement of the American and Spanish commandants to abstain from occupying a district of country to be designated, were made by general Wilkinson to governor Cordero; to which the latter had replied that he did not consider himself authorised to enter into such a convention without instructions from the governor general of Mexico, to whom he promised to write immediately. From the distance of this province an answer can scarcely be expected in less than a month.

At the time our forces advanced, the militia had joined them, in greater numbers than had been expected, and even beyond the requisitions made; thus affording the most unequivocal demonstration of their fidelity to the United States.

At the latest dates general Wilkinson had dismissed all the militia, except about one hundred and fifty cavalry, which, with the regular troops, were stationed on the Sabine; the Spaniards being stationed on the further bank.

(*National Intelligencer.*)

LATEST FROM THE WESTWARD.

A Natchez paper of the 14th ultimo, says,

"The detachment of troops from this territory, destined to Natchitoches, all except captain Farar's company of dragoons, are on their return, having received orders from general Wilkinson to that effect—the Spanish troops having all retired beyond the Sabine."

MIRANDA — A gentleman who arrived at Boston on the 10th inst. in 22 days from Barbadoes, informs, that he left Miranda there, where he had arrived to seek additional forces, after successful attacks on Coro, Marycabo and Little Gibraltar. The Barbadoes papers speak very favorably of Miranda's prospects.

TRADE WITH HAYTI—We can state from good information, that the trade which the British government has granted licences for with the Haytians, does not permit it to extend to any intercourse with the British colonies, but only as carriers from Hayti to the continent of Europe, after the produce is bonded in Great Britain.

[*N. Y. pap.*]

FROM ISLE OF FRANCE.—Captain Stone, of the ship America, who arrived at Newburyport on Saturday, in 97 days from Isle of France, informs, that that place has not been blockaded; a British squadron of one 74 and three smaller vessels were cruising round the island, but appeared well disposed towards Americans. Markets dull, and coffee extremely high. Came passengers in the America, Thomas Sarkins, esq. and all his officers (the purser, J. Edgwick, excepted) late of the East India company's ship Warren Hastings, which was captured on the 21st of June last, in lat. 36 13, s long. 46 45, E. by the French frigate La Piedmontais, of 46 guns and 385 men, commanded by captain L'Eptou, after a very warm and close action of four and an half hours, in which the Warren Hastings lost her fore and mizen masts and bowsprit, and her main mast much injured; the purser and six men killed, and 13 wounded. The truly melancholy fate of another Salem ship is brought by captain S. and strongly points out the necessity of sufficiently arming those ships which are intended to visit those barbarous coasts. [*Newburyport Herald.*

From the Massachusetts Spy.

THE EX VICE PRESIDENT TURNED TRAITOR!

An article in the Alexandria Esposter (a paper which is printed within seven or eight miles from the seat of government) states (as a mere rumor, however) that a warrant has issued for the apprehension of Colonel BURR, ON A CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON!!—We do not vouch for the authenticity of this rumor, but state certain facts, for the truth of which *we do vouch* and which go very far to prove the rumor is well founded.

When general Eaton was at Washington, last winter, he was introduced to Col BURR, who was then at the seat of government. Having leart the bold, adventurous, and enterprizing character of this hero; believing him to be a mere soldier of fortune, and that like himself, he was ready to engage in any cause, either good or bad, which promised a harvest of military glory, BURR proposed to him that he should join his desperate fortunes—go with him to the Mississippi—take the rank of a general officer, under him, as commander in chief—erect the standard of rebellion against the government of the U. States—sever the union, and establish a distinct and independant government, to be composed of all the states west of the Alleghany Mountains!!! Such was the general project, the minute details of which were particularly stated. Gen. Eaton was struck with horror, and stood aghast at the proposal. He soon afterwards, in the true spirit of patriotism, communicated the conversation to the president of the United States, who treated it with perfect indifference. Recent occurrences in the Western Territory (such as the building of boats on the Ohio, and a variety of movements, indicating a spirit of revolt) have drawn the attention of the government to that quarter of the Union.

General Eaton has been requested to certify in writing the substance of the proposal made to him by col. Burr. This, we are assured from unquestionable authority, has been actually done; and upon this, it is probable, the charge of High Treason is founded. We are much inclined to believe, therefore, a warrant has issued and pray to God, this modern Catiline may be apprehended, and suffer the punishment due to his crimes!!

We cannot forbear to submit a few remarks to the serious and solemn consideration of our readers. By the intrigues of ambitious men, and by the delusion of an infatuated people, Col. Burr was made the second officer of the government, and turned upon a pivot which had well nigh made him the first. President Jefferson, in his inaugural speech having been long intimately acquainted with the public as well as the private character of this man, with a *modesty peculiar to* HIMSELF, spoke of him as having, in every other respect than his age, at least an equal claim with himself to the office of chief magistrate. They acted in perfect concert, until it was discovered that Burr had nearly jostled him from his place, by intriguing for the presidency. He was then denounced, and driven with disgrace from his office. By way of regaining the *confidence* of the administration *he became the murderer of Hamilton!* After having achieved this glorious exploit, he visited Washington *for the first time after his disgrace*, and seemed to enjoy a temporary favor at court. It was suggested (with how much truth we do not pretend to determine) that he was sent into the western country, as an agent of the government. With how much fidelity the purpose of his mission has been executed, we leave the public to determine, after he shall have been convicted as a traitor.

But what are we to think of a party who have elevated such men to power! What are we to think of a president, who has eulogized the integrity and patriotism of such a man, with a perfect knowledge of his character, and has acted in perfect concert with him till it was discovered he had been a dangerous political rival! Or what ought to be our opinion of a government, which employs him in the public service, as a reward for shedding the blood of a political enemy!

These are serious and solemn admonitions to the true republicans of our country who have hitherto been deluded by the trick of a false name. They are solemnly called upon to rally around the federal standard, if they wish to restore safety to the union, or security to themselves, their wives and their children. If they wish to see the flames of civil war enkindled on our frontiers, and sweeping over the face of our country, let them persist in their attachment to the present order of things, and unless we are saved by a miracle, they will soon be gratified to the utmost extent of their wishes!

☞ *DIVINE SERVICE.*

On Sunday next, at the ringing of the meeting-house bell, both morning and afternoon, *William Guirey*, who is, from the best information, an eminent Minister of the Church of Jesus Christ, will preach in the old Methodist meeting-house, on Fairfax-street.

MR. SNOWDEN,

A report having been circulated to my prejudice & that I have in vain sought to trace its author: I wish you to make known thro' the medium of your paper, that be the authors or propagators whom they may, that they are *Liars, calumniators and Cowards*, who dare not openly avow what they have, insidiously endeavored to insinuate.

A. LINDO.

November 20.

Advertisement.

The Subscribers to the NEW ROAD from Alexandria to Washington, are respectfully requested to meet at Mr. *Gadsby's* hotel, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock, on business of importance.

THE COMMITTEE.

November 19.

PUBLIC SALE.

On FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, on Col. Ramsay's wharf,

17 hhds. nice retailing SUGAR,

On a credit of 60 and 90 days, for approved indorsed negotiable notes.

Philip G. Marsteller.

November 20.

For LONDON,

The Ship

ENTERPRIZE,

Capt. COLCORD;

Will sail about the 6th of December.—For passage only apply to the master on board, or to

William Hodgson.

November 20. d

Wanted to Hire.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honorable the circuit court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on *Saturday*, the 22d day of November next, at the coffee-house, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, sundry LOTS of GROUND, lying on Patrick, Cameron, and Alfred streets, the property of John V. Thomas; to satisfy a debt and costs due Thomas Allen—Also, at same time and place, sundry *Ground Rents*, arising from lots lying on the same streets.

R. MOSS, D. M.
For D. C. BRENT, Marshal

October 14 2awts

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

I WILL offer at public sale, at *Herndon's* tavern, in the town of Fredericksburg, on *FRIDAY*, the second day of January next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for cash;

Between 50 and 60 Negroes,

Lately attached to the Chatham estate, consisting of laborers and tradesmen, of different kinds, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, &c. &c. Also, a good miller, cook, gardener, trainer of horses, and some valuable house servants. They are, for the number, as likely and as valuable a set of negroes as any in Virginia: also, some work horses and farming utensils. Should any person in the neighborhood be disposed to purchase at private sale, prior to the said day, I will be ready to treat with them.

I will also sell, at Private Sale,

Some Lots in the town of Fredericksburg, my Lands adjoining Stafford court-house, my Lands in Westmoreland and Richmond counties, and my Farm called *Clark's*, on the Rappahannock river, about three miles below Fredericksburg.

William Fitzhugh,

November 4. eods

PUBLIC SALE

Will be sold, at public sale, on the premises, (if not otherwise disposed of) on the first day of December next,

A NEAT two story *BRICK HOUSE*, on King-street, now in the occupancy of Mr. William Douglass. The house is twenty-five feet front, containing two rooms and a passage on the first floor, three rooms on the second floor, and a well finished garret.—There is an excellent Brick Kitchen and every other necessary back building.—Terms will be made known at the time and place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

November 10. 2aw1stDec

Charles Bennett,

Has imported in the ship Wm. and John captain Woodhouse, from Liverpool, and John and Avice from London, via Norfolk,

FALL GOODS.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A PART.

Kendal Cottons, Kerseys, Halfthicks,
Plaids, Jerseys,
Cloths, Coating and Frizes,
Superfine Bombazeens, Bombazetts, and Wildbores,
Satinetts, Bennetts Cord, & Kerseymere,
An elegant assortment of Waistcoating,
Superfine Cloths and Kerseymeres,
Manchestry,
Kendal knit Lambs' Wool Hose,
Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery,
Silk Velvets, Moleskins, &c.

NOTEIC.

BY virtue of a power executed by *Augustine J. Smith* and *Henry Rose*, to secure the payment of 5000l. with interest, I shall on the *first day of January*, 1807, expose to sale for ready money, at Fairfax court-house, so much of the tract of LAND sold and conveyed by Battaile Fitzhugh to the said Smith and Rose on the 2d day of September, 1797, (the same being part of the Ravensworth tract in Fairfax county) as will pay the sum of 2263l. part of the said 5000l. with interest on 1677l. part of the same 2263l. from the first day of January, 1799, and on the balance thereof from the first day of October in the same year.

THOMAS FITZHUGH.

October 20. 1awt1J

THE FOLLOWING

New and Valuable Medicine,

Is just received for SALE, by the Subscriber, at his Store in King-street.

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

Dr. TISSOT'S

Celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation most expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton-

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

James Kennedy, *sen.*

Alexandria, September 10.

☞ Subscribers to the Assembly's Missionary Magazine, the Panoplist, and the Medical Repository, are requested to call for their numbers as above. 1aw

PUBLIC SALE

Will positively be sold, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on the 12th day of December next,

The Tract of Land whereon Thomas Pollard, sen. lived, in the county of Fairfax, on Popeshead Creek, containing about 550 acres. It is a valuable plantation, and lies about 20 miles from Alexandria, and about the same distance from George-Town. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser.—One half of the purchase to be paid upon the execution of the deed in cash, or young negroes valued at cash price, and two years will be allowed for the ballance.

October 28. (29) 1awts

Just Published,

BY ROBERT GRAY, at his Book and Stationary Store, King-street,

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES

Of FREDERICK the Second,

KING OF PRUSSIA,

And of his Family, his Court, his Ministers, his Academies, and his Literary Friends:—Collected during a familiar intercourse of twenty years with that Prince. Translated from the French of *Dieudonne Thiebault*, Professor of *Belles Lettres*, in the Academy of Berlin—Printed on fine wove paper, with a good type, in two volumes, octavo. Price, in boards, four dollars—bound in sheep, five dollars—bound in calf and elegantly gilt, six dollars.

Just Received, and for Sale as above,

Goldsmith's History of England, abridged for the use of schools.

Do. do. of Rome.

Webster's Grammar, Clark's Nepos, Mair's Introduction. Took's Pantheon. Ruled Music Paper, and English and German Almanacs, for 1807.—

And the following Law Books:

Bacon's abridgement, 7 vols. Price $37 50 cents.

Espanasse's reports, 3 vols. $9

Dallas's reports, 3 vols. $15

East's reports, 8 vols. complete, $50

Wilson's law lectures, 3 vols. $10 50 cts.

Sullivan's lectures, $3

Peake's nisi prius, 2ds.

—— Evidence, in boards, 2ds. 25 cts.

R. Gray,

Has lately published, a new and elegant edition, greatly enlarged, of

Modern Philosophers; or Terrible Tractoration:

A Poem, addressed to the Royal College of Physicians, London, by Christopher Caustic M. D. A. S. S. Price, in boards, 2 dollars—, in plain sheep, 2 dollars 50 cents—in calf and elegantly gilt, 3 dollars.

Life and Pontificate of Leo the tenth, by William Roscoe, in 4 volumes, octavo. Price in boards, 10 dollars—in sheep, 12 dollars—in calf and gilt, 14 dollars.

ON HAND,

A large stock of Books, in the different branches of science and literature, and a very extensive assortment of School Books, and other articles suitable for country sales.

November 4. d&c&oaw1stJan

The Subscriber has received

The following ARTICLES,

Which he offers for Sale very low:

15 hogsheads first quality St. Croix Sugar
10 bales Tennessee cotton
6 pipes 4th proof cognac brandy
10 hogsheads wel flavored 4th proof Jamaica rum
10 barrels New-England Rum.

AND ON HAND,

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and First quality Souchong } TEAS of the latest importations.
Best green coffee in bags
Chocolate
Loaf and lump sugar
London particular Madeira
Particular Teneriffe
Lisbon, Sherry, and 150 dozen bottled Port, *very old WINES.*
A few cases claret, superior quality
Coniac and old peach brandy
Jamaica and Antigua spirits
Holland gin
NewEngland rum and whiskey
Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pimento
Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger
Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig blue
Dixon's Philadelphia, & English mustard
Refined Salt-Petre
Brown and white soap
Mould and dipt candles
Indigo, allum, madder, copperas, & roll brimstone
English gun-powder
Demijohns

James Sanderson.

September 17. d

To be Rented,

THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Ricketts, Newton & Co.—ALSO, the vacant *STORE* adjoining. They are large and convenient, and will be rented low. Apply

H HOOE.

July 28. 1aw

Turnpike Road.

NOTIC is hereby given, to the Stockholders in the Little River Turnpik Company, that an election will be held for a President, four Directors and a Treasurer, for the ensuing year, at the house of John Goding, in Fairfax county, on the first o Monday in December next.

Jonah Thompson, *Treasurer*
Of L. R. Turnpike Company.

November 17. 2aw1stDec

AMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities;

Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use,
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality,
Madeira, Bucellas, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, to spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars, and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

July 16.

Fifty Dollars *Reward.*

ON the night of Tuesday the 14th instant, a negro man, named BEN, the property of the subscriber, broke the jail of Prince George's county, where he had been put for security, and made his escape; in his elopement he was accompanied by a white man of the name of *EARL*, who had been committed for robbery. Earl said he was a sea-faring man, a native of Philadelphia, that his father had been sailing master of the United States ship Congress, whilst under the command of Captain Decatur, and is now commodore of the gun boats stationed off New-Orleans. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, slender made, about 24 or 25 years old, and has light brown or sandy colored hair. I think it is probable he may carry Ben with him and pass him as his slave until he has an opportunity of selling him. Whilst in jail Earl's cloathing was a blue India cotton seaman's jacket, and trousers of the same. Ben is a shoemaker and gardener by trade, he is also a tanner, and can be a very expert house servant—he is about 38 years of age, and from 5 feet 6 to 5 feet 8 inches high, stout and square built, has very woolly hair, red eyes, flat nose, and a black complexion—he is a fellow of considerable address and great plausibility, disposed to be rather pert and impudent, especially when intoxicated, but is easily reduced to submission.

I will give a reward of Thirty Dollars to any person who will secure him in any jail so that I may get him again, or to any person who will apprehend him and bring him to me I will give a reward as follows: if taken 100 miles or upwards from home I will give 50 dollars, if taken from 40 to 100 miles from home I will give 40 dollars, or if taken within 40 miles of this place I will give 30 dollars, besides defraying reasonable expences in bringing him home.

All masters of vessels and others are hereby forwarned from harboring, employing or carrying off said Negroe, as I will prosecute whoever shall do so with the utmost rigor o law.

THOMAS MUNDELL.

Wheeler's Folly, near Piscataway, Prince George's county, Maryland, 28th October, 1806.

PRINTED DAILY BY
AMUEL SNOWDEN.